MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 DECEMBER 1982

Egypt

Tabah Protest -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali sent an urgent message to the Israeli Government protesting the deterioration of the situation in the disputed Tabah area and informing the Israelis that Egypt reserves the right to take any legal measures deemed suitable to protect its rights in Tabah. The message, which was carried by MENA, accused Israel of further violating the agreement of 25 April 1982 by introducing military and police personnel into the area. Describing this development as a new link in a chain of violations of that agreement, the message reiterated Egypt's contention that Israel blatantly violated the April agreement when it sanctioned the opening of a new hotel in Tabah.

Mubarak in India -- The Nonaligned Movement should draw up a new system to guarantee the security of its member states, President Husni Mubarak declared in a New Delhi banquet speech transmitted by MENA. Mubarak called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war and also said the current "golden opportunity" to embark on an Arab-Israeli peace settlement must not be missed. The Palestinian people should be allowed to participate in the peace process, provided that the objective is to find a new pattern of coexistence and harmony, Mubarak said. The Egyptian-French plan, President Ronald Reagan's initiative and the Fes declaration are all "tributary streams that flow into the same river," the Egyptian leader added.

Lebanon

Military, Security Situation -- The Al-Biqa' Valley cease-fire was violated on 30 November when shells were fired from the Syrian-controlled area at IDF positions, Jerusalem radio reported citing the IDF spokesman. No one was hurt and the IDF returned fire. Noting the possibility of a new war with the Syrians in Al-Biqa', the radio said Syria is maintaining 1,100 tanks in Lebanon. The radio also reported that the IDF has completed its Lebanon deployment for the winter. Citing "informed sources," Jerusalem television said hundreds of "terrorists" have recently returned to Beirut to reestablish a political and military infrastructure there.

Reporting on the Ash-Shuf situation, Beirut radio said that gunfire and explosions were heard in 'Alayh and that armed men seized and occupied the government house in Bayt ad-Din. The Progressive Socialist Party claimed that Christian militia were responsible for the Bayt ad-Din incident, AFP reported.

Al-Jumayyil Remarks -- President Amin al-Jumayyil told Lebanese newspaper editors in a 29 November interview reported by Beirut radio that Lebanon is not prepared to discuss the Israeli proposal to make Jerusalem a venue for Israeli-Lebanese negotiations. Asserting that Israel's continual changes in its demands are making things impossible, Al-Jumayyil said that unless the Israelis submit their conditions in "clear and final form," the Lebanese Government will hold no further talks. He also accused the Israelis, Syrians and Palestinians of being "difficult" and of being in no hurry to leave. Each side adheres to slogans to perpetuate its presence in Lebanon, Al-Jumayyil said. Regarding the Ash-Shuf situation, he claimed "a certain party" has fired at both Druze and Christians and is encouraging both sides to arm themselves. The president deplored "fifth columns" who tamper with Lebanese public opinion and make statements that are overwhelmingly emotional and lacking in objectivity.

Christian Leader in Israel -- The leader of the Christian "Guardians of the Cedars" organization arrived in Israel to meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and other Israeli officials, IDF radio reported.

Israel

Sharon U.S. Visit -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has postponed his visit to the United States for a few days because he wants to be directly involved in the negotiations with Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported.

PLO

'Arafat in PDRY -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat began talks in Aden with PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported.

Qaddumi on Reagan Plan -- PLO Political Department Chief Farug Qaddumi told the UN General Assembly in a speech reported by Amman radio that President Reagan's Middle East peace plan is an "advance step" in the U.S. position but that it lacks the basic factors for a comprehensive peace. These factors are Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of Palestinian rights and the PLO, Qaddumi said.

Arab Diplomacy

The seven-member Arab committee headed by Jordanian King Husayn will leave for Moscow on 2 December, KUNA noted. Earlier, Riyadh radio reported that during his current visit to Morocco, Saudi King Fahd received U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces repulsed an Iraqi attack in the Marivan sector, killing 54 Iraqis and wounding 32.

Afghanistan

A BAKHTAR commentary denied a U.S. State Department report that the Soviet Union has used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and claimed that the United States has supplied the Afghan "counterrevolutionaries" with chemical weapons. BAKHTAR alleged that the U.S. Institute of Malaria Research in Lahore, Pakistan, is a cover for producing biological and bacteriological weapons.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 231 *1 December 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

U.S. Claim of Chemical Weapons Use Rejected C 1
Babrak Karmal Cables Ceausescu on Anniversary C 2

INDIA

Egyptian President Arrives 30 November E 1
Report on 30 Nov Banquet E 1
Text of Mubarak Speech [MENA] E 1
President Mitterrand Departs 30 November E 3
Spokesman Cites Gandhi-Mitterrand Topics E 4
Gandhi Comments on 'West Asia Problem' E 4
Cairo Report E 4
Army Put on Alert in Assam for Planned Strike E 5
Crude Oil Contract With Iraq Renewed E 5
USSR To Cooperate in Hydropower Projects E 5

PAKISTAN

Leaders' Messages to International Meeting F 1
Conference Statement Cited F 1
Students Demonstrate; Mardan Colleges Closed F 2
[DAWN 28 Nov]

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Ministers Arrive for Industrial Development Talks [AFP] G 1

SRI LANKA

Parliament Approves Extension of Emergency G 1
Premadasa Discloses Opposition's Conspiracy Plans G 2

IRAN

Guards Corps Commander Comments on Iraqi Losses I 1
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,138 I 2
IRNA Reports on Recent Military Activities I 2
Iraqi Shelling of Abadan I 2
Fighting in Western Fronts I 3

Commentary on 'Volunteers' Presence in Lebanon I 3
Indian Petroleum Official Departs 29 November I 4
Khamene'i Receives Comoran Presidential Adviser I 5
Officials Meet With New Zealand Delegation I 5
Foreign Minister Velayati I 5
Commerce Deputy Minister I 6
Petroleum Deputy Minister I 6
Musavi Meets With New Zealand, SFRY Officials I 6
Montazeri on Supporting Liberation Movements I 7
Clandestine Reports 273 Army Officers Arrested I 7
[Free Voice of Iran]
Clandestine Radio Iran Cites Recent Executions I 8
NVOI on Lack of Freedom for Revolutionary Forces I 8
NVOI Warns Against 'Sticking on Labels' I 9

U.S. CLAIM OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE REJECTED

LD010616 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0432 GMT 1 Dec 82

["Commentary by BAKHTAR" -- BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, Nov 30 BAKHTAR -- The authorities in Washington have once again resorted to an old and filthy accusation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The U.S. State Department yesterday published a report supposedly proving that the Soviet Union has allegedly used chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

This is not the first time that the USA makes such a false accusation against the DRA and the Soviet Union.

Particularly in the past two years the United States of America has made tremendous efforts to make this very false accusation appear as true and has made this false accusation occasionally here and there. But as the very fine proverb of our people say: The dry clay will not stick to the wall.

The falsehood of this accusation appears from the report itself. The authorities in Washington, without being able to present the smallest document or evidences have relied merely on the words of unknown witness and criminal counter-revolutionary bands of Afghanistan.

Could there be anything more baseless and false than these documents? This accusation is so ridiculous that even the bourgeois press of the USA were compelled to admit that the authorities in Washington did not have any reasonable document to prove this claim.

Our people say, take him before he takes you.

Is it not the U.S. imperialism itself that has put chemical weapons at the disposal of Afghanistan's criminal counter-revolutionaries for use in mass murder of civilian people? Has anybody forgotten the dangerous S.C. type of chemical weapons made in the USA, being discovered from the counter-revolutionaries of Afghanistan in Herat? Do the world peoples not remember that it was the U.S. imperialism which dropped hundreds of thousands tons of chemical bombs on the innocent people of Vietnam which resulted to the bareness of thousands of hectares of land and that still there are thousands of crippled births in Vietnam? Is the world people unaware that the puppet regime of El Salvador, the henchmen of the U.S. imperialism, is using right now the most lethal chemical weapons made in the USA against the patriotic forces of that country?

Washington wishes so wickedly to justify this filthy lie as truth that it even does not pay heed to the results of the factfinding mission of the UN team in this regard.

The UN team spent several weeks in Peshawar last year and at the end of its mission announced that not the slightest evidence had been obtained concerning the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

The time chosen for the publication of this report is not accidental either. In a few days the 98th session of the U.S. Congress will begin. The Reagan administration tries on the one hand to convince the congressmen by publishing such false reports when they discuss the question of allocation of hundreds of millions of dollars for the increased production of chemical and biological weapons and on the other hand to justify itself as right in the minds of the world people especially the U.S. people.

The world people know that the United States of America, contrary to the international ban of production and storing of chemical and biological weapons, under the umbrella of such false reports, has madly increased production and storage of chemical and biological weapons.

In fact Washington via such false accusations against the Soviet Union tries to hide the fact that Washington itself is the greatest producer, accumulator and user of biological and chemical weapons. As confessed by the press of the United States, over 150,000 tons of chemical bombs have been stored in the USA right now.

Now, the United States has stored over three millions of cannon shells, mines and aerial bombs containing dangerous chemical and poisonous materials in Johnston in the Pacific Ocean and in its bases in West Germany.

According to the plan published by the U.S.A., it will spend over 6000 million dollars for the production of chemical weapons and other mass murder weapons during the next five years. The construction of a big factory for producing chemical weapons and other mass murder weapons in the state of Arkansas cannot be covered from the eyes of anybody.

As admitted by the U.S. Ministry of Defence, the U.S. plans to place the U.S.-made chemical weapons in its bases in England.

Washington daily reported that the U.S.A. would equip its cruise rockets deployed in Western Europe with war heads containing lethal chemical materials. The exposing of the activities of the so-called American Institute of Malaria Research in Lahore have in fact exposed the plans of U.S. imperialism and as admitted by experts working in this institute under the cover of researching Malaria in reality that institute is producing biological and bacteriological weapons.

All these facts and confessions prove who is resorting to the unforgiveable use of biological and bacteriological chemical weapons; who is spending thousands of millions of dollars for producing war materials and weapons for massive killings, and who has committed the crime causing such lethal weapons. The facts show that it is the United States.

The DRA is firmly rejecting the false and slanderous accusations fabricated by USA aiming at defaming the DRA and the Soviet Union. The Afghan people are well acquainted with the nature of such false accusations from long ago and refute them.

BABRAK KARMAL CABLES CEAUSESCU ON ANNIVERSARY

LD010634 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0429 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul, Nov 30, BAKHTAR -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, sent a telegram to Bucharest addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of sixty-fourth anniversary of national unity of Romania. Babrak Karmal has expressed assurance that the common interests of friendship and cooperation between the parties, peoples and governments of the two countries will further develop and strengthen in the interest of both the peoples and to the benefit of peace and security in the world.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES 30 NOVEMBER

BK301249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak arrived in New Delhi a short while ago. He was received at the airport by President Zail Singh, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and other dignataries.

Zail Singh is giving a banquet tonight in honor of President Mubarak. He will have talks with the prime minister tomorrow.

Report on 30 Nov Banquet

BK010355 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] India and Egypt have stressed the need for a just and comprehensive solution to the West Asian problem. President Zail Singh and President Mubarak of Egypt have said that the settlement to the problem should be found as early as possible involving all parties concerned, including the Palestinians. They were speaking at a banquet hosted by Zail Singh in honor of the visiting Egyptian president in New Delhi last night.

Zail Singh reiterated India's stand that the inalienable rights of the Palestinians for self-determination must be recognized. Expressing concern at the dangerous situation in West Asia, he said there is always a risk of escalation of the conflict unless it is defused early.

President Mubarak welcomed India's support to the Palestinian cause and said it is a testimony of the solidarity and unity of purpose between India and Egypt. He condemned Israel for its recent actions in Lebanon and demanded immediate withdrawal of their [as heard] forces from the area. Mubarak said the Nonaligned Movement can play a vital role in lessening the world tension. As founders of the Nonaligend Movement, India and Egypt, he said, can effectively contribute to world peace and security.

Mubarak will have talks with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, today. The external affairs minister, Narasimha Rao, will also call on him. The Egyptian president's discussions with Indian leaders will be wide-ranging. Besides political issues, cooperation in economic and other areas are also expected to figure in the discussions.

Text of Mubarak Speech

NC301759 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] New Delhi, 30 Nov (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has announced that Egypt and India together established the Nonaligned Movement as an enlightened force for peace and security in a world beset by tribulation. The two states also have called for the establishment of a new economic system based on justice and equality. The Nonaligned Movement alone is qualified to play a vital role for the welfare of mankind.

In a speech delivered at a banquet held in his honor by Indian President Zail Singh tonight, President Mubarak said imperative is the need to set up an effective system for resolving disputes within the Nonaligned Movement. He called for ending the futile war between Iran and Iraq, saying the security of the Gulf area and West Asia is a matter that has our great attention.

The president pointed out that all peace-loving states have adopted a firm stand against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the horrors that resulted from it. He called for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The president said the regrettable events in Lebanon have reaffirmed that the Palestinian problem is the basis of the conflict and that it is the only key to a comprehensive settlement. He added that there is a golden opportunity, which should not be missed, to embark on a new dynamic move for peace. An opportunity must be given to all parties concerned, including the Palestinian people, to participate in the peace process.

He said the framework of peace in the Middle East became stronger when the Egyptian-French draft resolution, the Reagan plan and the Fes declaration were put forward.

The text of the president's speech:

President Singh, dear friends: I would like to express my thanks for the friendly reception and sincere hospitality you have accorded us. Every Egyptian has the same profound feeling toward the Indian nation and its inspired leadership, as you have shown toward the Egyptian people.

For centuries, a sacred task has been placed on the shoulders of India and Egypt -- a task that has gone beyond their political boundaries. Foremost and most important has been the task of establishing great civilizations on the basis of science and knowledge.

Our philosophy has defined exquisite criteria for human conduct when it emphasized the spiritual values and moral rules and when we took it upon ourselves to build bridges of friendship and cooperation among nations.

The peoples of our two countries had faced, in the not too distant past, the same challenges with vitality and resolve. We have struggled against imperialism and foreign domination. The 1919 revolution in Egypt received its strongest support from Gandhi's struggle. Once again, the 1952 revolution found a natural ally in the Indian movement under Nehru. All this did not take place by chance.

Together we have established the Nonaligned Movement as an enlightened force for peace and security in a world where disturbances prevail. We have done this not only as a reaction to the world situation but basically to achieve a joint goal, namely, to provide a better world for all nations.

Together we have called for the establishment of a new economic order built on justice and equality. The developing countries have suffered a great deal from exploitation and the time has come for the establishment of a just system that will guarantee our rights to improve the living conditions of the struggling masses in our countries.

Our joint heritage does not remain in the past; it is being profoundly expressed in the present. The challenges are still here although perhaps in different forms. However, our resolve still exists -- the resolve to stand together until we reach our goals and attain our dreams. No obstacles will stand in our way and no impediments will dissuade us from our resolve.

President Singh, today the world is passing through a period of crises and increasing tension. Moreover, what is being spent on armaments and the instruments of destruction far exceeds the sums allocated for development. The efforts exerted to limit and supervise weapons up to now have had no tangible results.

The Nonaligned Movement alone is qualified to play a vital role for the good of humanity. It should draw up a new system to guarantee the security of its member states. It also can introduce more vitality in the arms reduction talks and lessen tension among blocs. Foreign interference must be confronted so as to guarantee security and independence for our countries.

The North-South dialogue up to now has not had the results we had hoped it would achieve. We must concentrate our attention on dialogue among the South's states. We can reap a great deal from the establishment of a new partnership for exchanging technology and scientific information. And if we collect our resources and coordinate our efforts for the sake of development, we can reach new dimensions in our movement aimed at achieving economic security and prosperity.

Establishing an effective system for solving disputes inside our movement is imperative. Seeing differences among the member states turn into armed conflicts that do not serve any purpose is unacceptable.

We demand the ending of the futile war between Iraq and Iran because no one will benefit from the continuation of the war and the escalation of destruction. The security of the Gulf area and West Asia has our highest attention.

The peace-loving states have adopted a firm stand against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the horrors that resulted from it. We cannot allow this flagrant violation of the sovereignty and unity of the territory of a small state that seeks to live in peace and security, nor can we allow absolute force to destroy a system that we have set up on the basis of law and legitimacy. The Israeli forces immediately must withdraw from Lebanon. Peace cannot be achieved under military occupation and domination and it must be a true reflection of the popular will.

The regrettable events in Lebanon have confirmed what we have always advocated, namely, that the Palestinian problem is the basis of the whole conflict and, therefore, it is the only key to a comprehensive settlement. We believe there is a golden opportunity to embark on a new dynamic move for peace. An opportunity must be given to all parties concerned, including the Palestinian people, to participate in the peace process, provided that the objective is to find a new pattern for coexistence and harmony. This requires the two parties to accept the principle of reciprocal and and simultaneous recognition. No state can deny another state's rights to self-determination and dignity. The continuation of the present situation is absolutely unacceptable.

Several initiatives recently were made with a view to facilitating movement toward peace and strengthening the framework of peace in the Middle East when the Egyptian-French draft resolution, the Reagan plan and the Fes declaration were put forward. All of these are tributary streams that flow into the same river. This opportunity should not be missed. Our areas' history is replete with missed opportunities.

The stand you have adopted in support of the Palestinian people's rights is received with appreciation by every Egyptian and it is proof of our true solidarity and unity of goals.

Dear friends, it pleases me to attend this banquet held by President Singh. I look forward to the discussions we will hold tomorrow with the prime minister and her colleagues. We will seize the opportunity to increase our cooperation in all fields.

I ask you to stand to greet President Singh, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, all friends present here tonight and all the Indian people -- a greeting to the friendship that is constantly growing between the peoples of our two countries.

PRESIDENT MITTERRAND DEPARTS 30 NOVEMBER

BK010333 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] French President Mitterrand left Bangalore for Paris last night. He was seen off at the airport by Minister for Information and Broadcasting N.K.P. Salve, Karnataka Governor Govind Narain and the State Chief Minister Gundu Rao.

Earlier, inaugurating an Indo-French seminar on applied mathematics at the Indian Institute of Science in the city, Mitterrand said that France wants to cooperate with India in the fields of industry and trade. He expressed great satisfaction on the achievements of India in various sectors. He said India is one of the countries which are harnessing science for the development of mankind.

SPOKESMAN CITES GANDHI-MITTERRAND TOPICS

BK301603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] An official spokesman told newsmen today that President Mitterrand and Mrs Gandhi in their detailed exchange of views noted the tension between superpowers and the effect it has on different parts of the world, especially on West Asia. They also reviewed the developments in Southeast Asia and the conflict in the Gulf region.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON 'WEST ASIA PROBLEM'

BK301609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The prime minister said that the solution to the West Asia problem will have to be found by the countries of the region themselves.

In an interview with some Egyptian journalists, Mrs Gandhi reiterated that the United States can play an important role in finding a settlement because it has considerable influence over Israel. As far as India is concerned, it wants peace in West Asia with the homeland for the Palestinian people. She said she had discussed with French President Mitterrand the Franco-Egyptian peace plan. She also exchanged views with him on various international developments.

The journalists are in New Delhi in connection with the visit of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Cairo Report

NC301550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has expressed the hope that Egyptian-Indian ties will be strengthened in various fields. Mrs Gandhi said this during her meeting with the chief editors of Egyptian newspapers on the occasion of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to India, which began today.

Replying to a question on the proposed solutions to the Middle East issue, Mrs Gandhi said what is important is the reaction of the parties concerned. She said: We are interested in peace but we are not happy with what is going on, especially after the deterioration of the situation, particularly in Lebanon.

The Indian prime minister emphasized her support for the Palestinians' right to a homeland. Replying to a question as to whether the Nonaligned Movement is going to do anything or present an initiative on the Middle East issue, Mrs Gandhi said she does not believe so. She added that the U.S. and Israeli stand on this particular issue is a very important one.

Asked whether the Soviet Union can play a role in resolving the issue, she replied in the negative. She said the Soviet Union cannot influence Israel. To a question about the identity of views between French President Mitterrand and President Mubarak and their opinions on the Middle East problem, Mrs Gandhi replied: Everyone wants peace in the area and a national homeland for the Palestinians.

Replying to a question about her last meeting with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the Indian prime minister said 'Arafat is a reasonable man and his views are reasonable but the problem lies with the Palestinian extremists and whether he can convince them.

Regarding U.S. President Reagan's initiative, Mrs Gandhi said it depends on the extent of the parties' acceptance of this initiative and, specifically, on Israel's stand.

Asked her opinion about the Iraqi-Iranian war and whether the Nonaligned Movement can play a role in halting it, Mrs Gandhi said she does not see any sign of this at present and that she does not believe the Nonaligned Movement will be able to do much.

ARMY PUT ON ALERT IN ASSAM FOR PLANNED STRIKE

BK010302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] In Assam, the army has been alerted to come to the aid of the civil authorities in maintaining law and order in view of the 24-hour Assam bundh [strike] called by the Assam agitationists tomorrow. The state chief secretary said in Gauhati that all precautionary measures have been taken to ensure normal life during the bundh. Steps have been taken to ensure normal functioning of the offices including the public sector undertakings and oil installations and to keep the essential services, including the transport services, running.

The state government in a press note has reiterated that government employees who absent themselves from duties during the bundh will be liable for pay cuts, break in service, forfeiture of past services and pensionary benefits besides disciplinary proceedings. In cases, when necessary, this may also entail arrest under the essential services maintenance act and dismissal from service.

CRUDE OIL CONTRACT WITH IRAQ RENEWED

BK270955 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Iraq is to supply 3.5 million tons of crude oil to India next year. Petroleum Minister Shiv Shankar told a news agency in New Delhi today that a memorandum of understanding has been reached with Iraq recently to renew the present contract.

Besides Iraq, India has also entered into arrangements with Iran and the Soviet Union for oil import for the next year.

USSR TO COOPERATE IN HYDROPOWER PROJECTS

BK241402 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] A joint Indo-Soviet working group is to be set up to look into the possibilities of joint ventures in constructing hydroelectric power stations in third countries. An agreement in this regard has been reached between Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the Soviet electrical machine building organization. The working group will consider setting up units in Nepal. The program of collaboration also provides for joint examination of modernizing some of the Soviet equipment used in India.

LEADERS' MESSAGES TO INTERNATIONAL MEETING

BK290449 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan's policies are geared toward creating an environment conducive to durable peace and security in the region. He said this in a message to the 3-day international conference on the strategy for peace and security in South Asia which opened in Islamabad today. The conference, the first of its kind, is being attended by distinguished scholars, experts and analysts from Pakistan and 14 other countries, that is, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Britain, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The president in his message said the conference comes at a time when the problem of peace and security in our region has acquired an impelling sense of urgency for the international community. The president said Pakistan's strategic and geopolitical location at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia places it in a pivotal position to contribute toward stability of the region. We are actually aware of the immense responsibilities such a position carries. It is only in an environment of durable peace and security that the Third World countries can devote their full attention to their economic development and to the improvement of the quality of life of their people. He said we cannot afford the luxury of war; our struggle is against hunger, poverty and disease.

Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in his message to the conference said the countries of South Asia face an enormous challenge in the economic and social fields. With a combined population of nearly 1 billion, the task of providing basic necessities like food, shelter, health and education takes on staggering dimensions. He said to enable the countries of South Asia to harness all their energies and resources to meet this challenge, peace and security in the region become a pressing need. It is fitting, therefore, that distinguished scholars from all over the world should address themselves to this vital issue.

He said recent developments in West Asia have created conditions of acute instability stretching from the Mediterranean coast to Afghanistan. An urgent responsibility now develops upon policy makers of South Asia to prevent this instability from spreading to our region. The foreign minister said he was confident that the conference will contribute significantly toward the promotion of peace and security in our region.

Former Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, addressing the conference, expressed the opinion that the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence to which the South Asian countries are committed provide a basis for the viable strategy of peace and security in the region. Agha Shahi said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's meeting in Moscow with Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov had reinforced the hope of serious negotiations in the near future for a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

Conference Statement Cited

BK010244 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The first international conference on the strategy for peace and security in South Asia ended in Islamabad this evening with a call to the South Asian countries to consider ways of increasing cooperation with each other.

A joint statement issued at the end of the 3-day conference said the participants welcomed the increasing contacts between Pakistan and India. They also welcomed the proposed creation of a joint Pakistan-India commission and said that more such meetings of specialists in suitable fields should be encouraged.

The statement said considering the wide range of national perceptions in the South Asian region, there emerged a considerable understanding of each other's view. Participants said that the peace and security of South Asia is the responsibility of the states of the region themselves and its maintenance and promotion required faithful observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The participants agreed that through better mutual understanding, the states of the region could also strengthen an environment free of outside intervention or interference in the internal affairs of any of the countries of the region. It was suggested that the policy of nonalignment provides a framework conducive to the avoidance of outside involvement in the peace and security of the region.

The participants urged the South Asian nations to consider ways of increasing cooperation with each other and suggested that this could reduce the expenditure on an intra-regional arms race and lead to solution of other outstanding regional problems. The participants welcomed the increasing cooperation among the South Asian countries in the fields of science, technology, educational exchanges, commerce, tourism and culture and said there was room for increased regional cooperation among them. They reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of self-determination and the ideals of the United Nations Charter. They expressed their warm appreciation to the initiative taken by Pakistani scholars in convening the conference and said that this conference should be followed by other conferences to be held in different South Asian countries to consolidate and promote the understanding generated by this pioneering venture.

The conference was cosponsored by the Pakistan Institute of Strategic Studies and the Area Study Center of the Qaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. Besides Pakistan, distinguished scholars, analysts and researchers from 11 countries, namely, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, Japan, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union and Federal Germany took part in the conference.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE; MARDAN COLLEGES CLOSED

GF301412 Karachi DAWN in English 28 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Peshawar, Nov 27 (APP) -- The government of NWFP [Northwest Frontier Province] has closed the government college, Mardan, and some other colleges of the district till further orders, in view of disturbances.

The government of NWFP issued the following press note: "Today some students of the government college, Mardan, brought out an unlawful procession and started going towards the main bazaar. On their way, they damaged government property. The students were advised to be peaceful and not to resort to violence. On coming back to the college premises, they became violent and the police had to use a mild lathi-charge. In the meantime, some students started pelting stones and opened fire on the law-enforcing authorities, as a result of which some policemen received injuries. The students were teargassed and the situation was brought under control. A case under section 307/353/436/148/149 and 13 MLO [martial law ordinance] has been registered against the persons involved for firing and burning the government property. Arrests of some students have been made, and the government college and some other colleges in the district have been closed till further orders."

NEPAL

MINISTERS ARRIVE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TALKS

BK281019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0956 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Katmandu, Nov. 28 (AFP) -- King Birendra of Nepal will inaugurate the five-day ministerial solidarity meeting jointly sponsored by the Nepalese Government and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, amidst an impressive colourful reception to be held here tomorrow.

Chen Jie, Chinese minister for foreign economic relations and trade, arrived here late yesterday leading the Chinese delegation.

Meanwhile, N.D. Tiwari, Indian minister of industry, Elahi Bux Soomro, Pakistani federal minister of industry; Khan Mohammad Aminal Islam, minister of labour and power of Bangladesh; R. Lumavig, deputy minister of trade and industry of the Philippines, have also arrived today to participate in the meeting, official sources said.

Senior representatives from a total of 18 countries besides Nepal are scheduled to participate in this meeting -- the eighth one of its kind and third one to be held in Asia after Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

In all, the participating countries are: Algeria, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Over seven international organizations and United Nations bodies are to participate in the meeting, including the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Development Program, the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development and the U.N. International Labor Organisation.

Main topics to be discussed at the meeting will be Nepal's recent industrial development, its financial and technical obstacles, and priority projects for technical and financial assistance, official sources added.

The main objective of the meeting, based on the Lima declaration and plan of action on industrial development and cooperation, is to identify the methods of cooperation from the developing countries participating in the conference.

Nepal has prepared 64 projects in all, of which 57 are industrial or agricultural and mining as well as technical know-how projects.

The industrial experts here said the proposed solidarity meeting would be highly useful in boosting international assistance for industrial development in developing countries, including Nepal.

SRI LANKA

PARLIAMENT APPROVES EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY

BK261314 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The proposal to extend the emergency by another month was approved in parliament today by a majority of 110 votes -- 119 votes were for the proposal. The Tamil United Liberation Front members and members from Attanagalla and (Kelaniya) voted against the proposal.

PREMADASA DISCLOSES OPPOSITION'S CONSPIRACY PLANS

BK271205 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Prime Minister R. Premadasa made further disclosures in parliament yesterday of plans, he claimed, had been made by a section of the opposition to unleash waves of violence on two occasions in the past 2 years. The first occasion was 15 October 1980, the day preceding that on which parliament resorted to strip Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike of her civic rights. The next was 21 October this year, the day following this country's first presidential election.

Premadasa commenced his address with a reference of the special report of the parliamentary select committee to examine the events of October 1980, described by the prime minister as a conspiracy to commit acts of violence against the state. He said the conspiracy involved the execution of acts of violence in retaliation for the action proposed to have been taken by parliament the next day, October 16, 1980, to deprive Mrs Bandaranaike of her civic rights. The conspiracy was unmasked by the publication of a letter by Maitripala Senanayake in August last year in the newspaper, DAILY MIRROR.

Premadasa then explained the situation that had prevailed immediately before the election and plans for violence on election day and the two subsequent days. He had also detailed information gathered since then. He said a thousand politically related incidents have occurred between the nomination day and the election. This included murder and unlawful assembly. Investigations made after the declaration of emergency had resulted in the discovery that certain groups had stockpiled large quantities of explosives, guns and ammunitions. Investigations had also disclosed a plot to assassinate the president and stage widespread violence immediately after the first count of the presidential election was over and if a second count was deemed necessary or the Sri Lanka Freedom Party candidate had won.

The prime minister then read a statement from the secretary, Ministry of Defense on the conspiracy to unleash violence during and after the presidential election.

GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER COMMENTS ON IRAQI LOSSES

LD291158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, attended a press conference this morning and answered foreign and home correspondents' questions concerning the war, the Quds Reserve Battalions, terrorism and the role of the Guards Corps in the future of the Islamic revolution.

According to a Central News Unit correspondent's report, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps estimated the military losses suffered by the Zionist regime of Iraq. He said: The minimum amount of equipment losses suffered by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq in its imposed war against the Islamic revolution is $30 billion. This includes the loss of 5,500 tanks and personnel carriers, 400 artillery, a large number of antiaircraft guns and considerable ammunition. On the number of casualties, he said: So far we have taken approximately 50,000 POW's and the Iraqi 9th Division has been completely destroyed.

Commenting on the situation at the fronts, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said: Our forces currently are enjoying superiority on all fronts. For example, Iraq yesterday launched a counteroffensive using three brigades and two tank battalions, but later retreated suffering numerous casualties. In fact, Iraq is suffering most of its casualties in these counteroffensives.

Commenting on the regions that would be made available to the Muslim Iraq revolutionaries as their bases, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said: At the moment, those bases are located inside Iranian territory, but as soon as some regions are liberated which could strategically accept and receive the Iraqi mojahedin, they will be transferred immediately.

On the formation of the Quds Reserve Battaltions, Reza'i said: This is a very good idea because the aim behind it is to strengthen the army. These battalions will be formed from former conscripts. Another reason for the formation of these battalions is the existence of numerous volunteers. We haven't needed to call up the existing reserves.

Commenting on the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps' liberation movements unit, Reza'i said: This unit originally was formed as a result of encouragement given by His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri and the efforts of Martyr Mohammad Montazeri. Its basic task is cultural activity; this unit has no intention of armed activities in foreign countries, except in Iraq and Israel. If we could introduce Islamic culture and the Islamic revolution throughout the world, then there would be no need for armed activities.

Referring to the fact that the Constitition separates the Guards Corps' tasks from those carried out by the armed forces, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said: In just the same way that the Defense Ministry is responsible for logistics and supply of the armed forces so too the Corps Ministry has been formed on the same lines, pursuing the same aims.

Commenting on the Guards Corps troops in Lebanon, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said: Initially, our forces went to Lebanon with the aim of fighting Zionism along with the troops of other Islamic countries. However, as a result of the refusal by other countries to participate in the war, our forces' task currently is limited to publicity and training and they do not interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,138

LD301844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Communique No 1,138 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, exchanges of artillery fire continued in the western operational sector. Our heroic combatants, defending their own positions and returning enemy fire, destroyed Saddamist forces' fortifications and positions.

According to a report, the aggressive enemy, backed by artillery fire and air support, launched operations against our combatants in the Marivan sector. These recent operations were aimed at capturing our positions. The Saddamist forces, however, were soundly defeated. After 4 hours of clashes, the combatants of Islam forced the enemy to retreat. In addition to the considerable supply losses suffered by the Iraqi units, 54 enemy troops were killed and 32 were wounded.

Exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued yesterday in the Paveh and Qasr-e Shirin regions. Our forces enjoyed superior firepower. Thanks to their fire, one enemy mortar was destroyed and several bunkers were set ablaze.

During exchanges of fire in the southern operational sector, our combat forces pounded enemy positions on the other side of Arvand Rud with heavy artillery. As a result, enemy movements were halted, engineering activities of the Iraqi military personnel were disrupted and seven trenches and foxholes and three machinegun emplacements were destroyed, as were the troops deployed in them.

In the Moharram operational sector, our forces observed and limited activities of the enemy infantry and armored units. Our forces defended the regions under their protection with full superiority and control.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

IRNA REPORTS ON RECENT MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Iraqi Shelling of Abadan

GF301758 Tehran IRNA in English 1647 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Ahvaz, Nov 30 IRNA -- Three people were wounded by the Iraqi artillery shellings which damaged three residential units and two shops in Abadan over the past 24 hours.

Also, during this same time, aggressor Iraqi planes violated Abadan's air space seven times but the air defence fire of the Islamic forces immediately repulsed all enemy's aircraft.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi positions beyond the Arvand River were subjected to the fire of the Iranian troops which pounded nine enemy bunkers, two machine gun positions and two lookout posts over the past 24 hours.

The Islamic forces halted the Iraqi vehicles movements on the Faw-Basra logistical route and checked the enemy's movements and canal digging operations in the Umm ar-Rasas region inside Iraq during the afore-mentioned time.

Fighting in Western Fronts

GF301754 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Bakhtaran, Nov 30, IRNA -- Eighty percent of an Iraqi military headquarters in one of the western fronts was destroyed by the Islamic defenders who inflicted more casualties upon the enemy over the past 24 hours.

Exchanges of artillery fire persisted throughout the western fronts with the Iranian forces holding the upper hand during this same time.

The Iranians also destroyed one Iraqi mortar launcher and several bunkers in these operations.

In the northwestern front of Marivan, the Islamic troops barraged the enemy's positions in the Chahar (Bagh), Kani Mangah and (Ahmadabad) regions of Iraq killing 23 Iraqi Ba'thist forces and smashing two vehicles as well as silencing the enemy's fire over the preceding 24 hours.

COMMENTARY ON 'VOLUNTEERS' PRESENCE IN LEBANON

GF270734 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Lebanese Government has taken advantage of the Ba'labakk incident to demand ejection of the Iranian volunteers sent by the Islamic Republic of Iran to Lebanon to defend the independence and the dignity of this country. Here we have vast differences. Lebanon -- which became an arena for U.S., French and Italian troops in addition to the Israeli invasion forces, and which receives every day a new group of U.S. and French troops -- has become subject for the frivolous behavior of all aggressors who spread corruption in its territories and kill and destroy without consideration for the sanctity of this people and this afflicted country. Lebanon -- which has become a camp for imperialist forces and whose territories have become an abode for spies and agents of various nationalities and inclinations -- needs somebody to protect it and to stand up to the Israeli aggressors.

The presence of the volunteers from the Islamic Republic of Iran is designed only to protect the Lebanese people against the invaders. It could be that Israel currently is thinking of perpetrating another massacre in another place by exploiting the absence of full protection for the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. This massacre may be similar to the massacres of Sabra and Shatila. Leaving the arena for Israel is an unforgiveable sin. Moreover, leaving the Lebanese people without full protection is another sin against this people.

Thus, the Iranian volunteers decided to remain in Lebanon to prevent any Israeli aggression in the Al-Biqa' region and to protect the oppressed people in the Al-Uirmil region and its vicinity. The [volunteers] entered Lebanon only to confront the Israeli aggression. They will not remain there unless strongly asked to do so by the Lebanese citizens who have regarded these forces as a sincere force that can be counted on at critical times. These forces did not go to Lebanon to become Lebanese nationals and remain there indefinitely [words indistinct] and with the end of we will leave Lebanon quickly.

This is the stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and as announced by President 'Ali Khamene'i, this is a firm stand based on the will of the Al-Biqa' masses who received the envoys of the Islamic Republic of Iran with [word indistinct].

As for the stand of the Lebanese Government, which is demanding the withdrawal of these troops, it is an illogical position that does not agree with the actual situation nor with the hard times which the Lebanese territories are experiencing. With the presence of the Israeli troops in Lebanon, the Lebanese Government has no right to demand that the Iranian volunteers leave the country. Israel must be given priority attention and before demanding anything else, the Lebanese Government must demand the ejection of the Israeli aggressive forces, which invaded the land of Lebanon and caused damage and destruction. Afterwards, the Lebanese Government must demand the withdrawal of the U.S., French and Italian troops from the country. The troops that arrived in Lebanon to protect its people and defend its dignity will not leave the country as long as there are Israeli and U.S. troops present. Although these forces are few in number and do not have much equipment, they actually succeeded in balancing the power against the big U.S. and Israeli armies.

As for the Ba'labakk incident, all reports indicate that this incident was carried out by the oppressed masses who reject the Phalangist hegemony in Lebanon and who had no other way to express themselves but to demonstrate on national day by attacking government departments, tearing up photos of Amin al-Jumayyil and pulling Phalangist slogans off the walls. As for displaying the photos of the leader imam during this demonstration, this doesn't imply that the demonstrators are Iranians. This implies that the imam is the pioneer of all divine revolution. He is the defender of all the oppressed. He is in the heart of every Muslim human being. Displaying his photos and expressing support for his wise leadership does not mean that those who took part in the aggression were Iranians. This fact has to be grasped by the Lebanese Government before it makes charges against the Islamic Republic, and this government has to understand another fact: The envoys of the Islamic Republic of Iran came to Lebanon to confront the Israeli aggression and not to demonstrate or shout slogans or display photos. They will remain as long as the Israeli aggression continues and as long as the souls of thousands of the children of Lebanon are subject to threats of death by the knife of the Israeli grudge.

INDIAN PETROLEUM OFFICIAL DEPARTS 29 NOVEMBER

LD291438 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Indian deputy minister for petroleum left Tehran this morning at the end of a 6-day visit during which he held talks with our country's economic and industrial officials.

Before leaving Tehran, the Indian deputy minister for petroleum told our correspondent that during his stay in Iran and his talks with our country's officials, the two sides arrived at a number of fruitful agreements on economic and industrial exchange and on the exchange of technical and industrial manpower experts. He said: We hope that in the near future we can transform these agreements into action and thus take a positive step toward the desire of both nations for self-sufficiency and independence.

The correspondent also talked to our country's deputy minister for petroleum. He was asked to elaborate on the results of his Indian counterpart's visit to Iran. We draw your attention to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you please tell us about the results of the talks with the Indian deputy minister for petroleum?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We don't see India as only a good customer, but as a good friend. The agreement we signed this time for the sale of crude to India is for the same amount as last year, that is, about 3.4 million tons. We also had other discussions concerning Iran's current investments in India and the Indian Government's investments in Iran before the revolution. We arrived at some conclusions, the ratification of which depends on officials at higher levels. After their approval, we will announce how far we will go with our investment in India and what will happen to the agreement reached between the two countries before the revolution on the extent of Indian participation in exploration and exploitation in the Persian Gulf. [end recording]

KHAMENE'I RECEIVES COMORAN PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER

LD201146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Salim Ben Ali, special envoy and adviser to the president of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, met this morning with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. He handed the president a message from Ahmed Abdallah, president of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, on Iraq's military aggression against Iran and on the expansion of relations between Iran and the Comoros.

During the meeting, Khamene'i, welcoming the establishment of relations between the two countries, said: As a mark of profound Islamic ties and because of the issues of interest to the two states of Iran and Comoros, it is appropriate that these relations should be established. Our country's president, referring to Iraq's imposed war on Iran, said: If we are inclined toward punishing Saddam, it is not simply for our own benefit, but in the interests of the region. If this aggressor is not punished tomorrow, he or any other person would permit himself to commit aggression against and impose a war on any other country.

OFFICIALS MEET WITH NEW ZEALAND DELEGATION

Foreign Minister Velayati

LD291202 Tehran IRNA in English 1055 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Tehran, Nov 29, IRNA -- The New Zealand minister of foreign affairs and overseas trade, Warren Cooper, arrived here this morning and was greeted at the airport here by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

In a following meeting Cooper said that his country could cooperate with Iran in agriculture and livestock breeding with its advanced knowledge in this field.

Velayati also said that the most important aim of the Iranian Muslim people was to achieve independence and self-sufficiency in agriculture and basic living material in the future. He added that due to the long experience of New Zealand in this field the Islamic Republic of Iran was anxious to cooperate in order to achieve this aim.

Dr Velayati also praised New Zealand for its decision not to take part in sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran during the revolutionary takeover of the American spy centre here three years ago.

Commerce Deputy Minister

LD291846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a delegation led by Warren E. Cooper, minister of foreign affairs and overseas trade of New Zealand, this afternoon met with the deputy minister of commerce and ministry officials. In this meeting the New Zealand foreign minister expressed his country's desire to expand commercial and economic relations and to provide technical assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Our country's deputy minister of commerce replied: We are happy that you are visiting our country at a time when the Islamic Republic of Iran has already overcome many difficulties and when our beloved fighters have been able to establish political and economic stability with their blood and have cut off the hands of the aggressive enemy. Emphasizing the policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning nondependence on the East or the West, he described the economic and commercial goals of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He asked the New Zealand delegation to inform their officials and people about the realities of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, commercial cooperation between the two countries was discussed and the two sides emphasized their desire to further expand commercial relations.

At the end of the meeting, the deputy minister of commerce asked the New Zealand delegation to take serious steps concerning imports other than oil from Iran and not to look at Iran as only an oil-exporting country.

According to this report, the New Zealand delegates invited Iranian officials to visit their country.

Petroleum Deputy Minister

LD301802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that at noon today the New Zealand foreign minister met with the deputy petroleum minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran in charge of international affairs at the Petroleum Ministry. The two countries' economic and petroleum affairs were discussed.

MUSAVI MEETS WITH NEW ZEALAND, SFRY OFFICIALS

LD011056 Tehran IRNA in English 0910 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 1 (IRNA) -- The New Zealand minister of foreign affairs and trade for overseas, Warren Cooper said on Tuesday that contrary to the reports of imperialist news media, he found life in Iran normal.

He was talking to Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi. While discussing matters of mutual interest, Cooper said his stay in Iran was useful and he will convey facts to his nation. In that meeting, also attended by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Musavi appreciated New Zealand's refusal to take part in the economic sanctions against Iran. The sanctions call came from the U.S. in 1979 when the Iran students put a halt to the activities of the U.S. den of espionage.

In another meeting yesterday, with the visiting Yugoslav mission, Musavi explained Iran's policy of wanting to have close ties with the Third World countries and the Non-aligned Movement to sever dominance of the superpowers.

The Yugoslav delegation headed by the president of the Economic Council, Nedeluko Mandic arrived here early this week. Minister of economic affairs and finance, Hoseyn Namazi and Iranian ambassador in Yugoslavia, Mahmud Ahmadzadeh were also present in the meeting.

MONTAZERI ON SUPPORTING LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD262314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and Ratiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, accompanied by the supervisor of the liberation movements unit, were received by Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom today. According to the Central News Unit, they briefed the ayatollah on latest developments in the battlefield and on the activities of the corps' liberation movements unit in identifying and supporting Islamic liberation movements.

Expressing his appreciation for these efforts, Ayatollah Montazeri said: In the post-revolution era the deprived and oppressed peoples as well as liberation movements throughout the world have demonstrated extraordinary predilection and attention for the Islamic revolution and the secret of its success, crystalized in the leadership and the path of the imam of the nation.

In view of this, nonetheless, this need is not adequately met, despite the need for an insitution to identify and support, both psychologically and financially, such movements. This failure is due to the fact that the officials concerned were, unfortunately, preoccupied with the affairs of the state.

While commending the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps for supporting liberation movements within the scope of its limits, Ayatollah Montazeri pointed out that matters related to movements should be dealt with under the supervision and guidance of the committed clergy, cooperation of the corps and through establishing coordination with the Foreign Ministry. We then asked the supervision of the liberation movements unit to draw up a plan and a draft constitution by consulting the representatives of the corps and the Foreign Ministry to organize the liberation movements unit and then advise him accordingly. He also asked him to take over the responsibility for the unit's ethnical and cultural matters and for the proper supervision of its affairs within the context of Islam until a final decision is made by the Majlis.

CLANDESTINE REPORTS 273 ARMY OFFICERS ARRESTED

GF281830 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] The antinationalist so-called Islamic regime has arrested 273 officers of the Iranian army. According to a report by our correspondent, this is a new plot by the regime against Iranian nationalists. The order for the arrest of this group of officers was issued secretly by the executioner of the unjust army courts, Reyshahri, who labeled it "top secret and immediate."

Our correspondent, quoting very reliable sources, adds: The secret order has been issued for the arrest of Iranian army officers under the false allegation of contact with the Tudeh Party. The Iranian Tudeh Party -- whose main figures, Nureddin Kianuri and Ehsan Tabari, have escaped -- has been the target of the anger of the Islamic Republic regime for some time.

An earlier report had publicized the arrest of Ehsan Tabari in Rasht. He is the theoretician of the communist Tudeh Party and until lately was the author of the program "World in Revolution" for the propaganda machinery of the so-called Islamic regime of Khomeyni.

According to our reporter, the regime lately has intensified its waves of arrest and suppression and has been attributing this to two groups, Baha'is and Tudeh Party. According to the same report, irrespective of the silence maintained by the antinationalist regime of the mullahs, this report concerning the arrest of 273 officers of the Iranian army is completely accurate. This is being carried out as part of the plot for the destruction of the army and its replacement with a corps of mercenaries.

CLANDESTINE RADIO IRAN CITES RECENT EXECUTIONS

GF261746 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] It was announced yesterday that once again 23 of our compatriots, including 5 girls, faced the firing squads of the mullahs' regime. Their crime was, as usual, "waging war against God and his vice regent, the imam."

NVOI ON LACK OF FREEDOM FOR REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

TA231526 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Testing the Tested Is a Mistake"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: Without respect for the political freedoms of individuals, parties and revolutionary organizations committed to the Islamic Republic of Iran, whether doctrinaire or nondoctrinaire, attaining complete independence and establishing social justice are not possible. This is a fact that all acknowledge.

Unfortunately, the Islamic leadership has not had any success in connection with the establishment of the rule of law and observance of the legitimate freedoms of revolutionary parties and organizations faithful to the imam's and the revolution's genuine line. On the contrary, the politically narrowminded, the superficials, the monopolists and the masked and unmasked foes of the revolution and the imam's line, by ignoring the law, by monopolism and by taking away the possibility of any sort of expression of opinion from the revolutionary dissenting forces loyal to the imam's and the revolution's line, have had considerable success in connection with violating legal standards and nonobservance of the Constitution's principles.

One day in the course of a speech, a Majlis deputy justly said: What renders the revolution vulnerable is not the danger of internal and external counterrevolution, but the manner of operation and ignoring the law's sovereignty.

Recently, here and there, one hears certain statements from some officials, or quotes from them, which are totally contrary to the guidelines of the imam of the nation and all our country's high-ranking officials in connection with the needs to establish the law's sovereignty and respect for the freedoms of revolutionary dissenting parties and organizations. Since lack of respect for the legal freedom of the people and revolutionary dissenting parties and organizations creates a great danger for all true forces of the revolution, we consider it appropriate to once again repeat the views of the leader of the revolution and imam of the nation and all the country's senior officials in this respect.

Unfortunately, despite all these guidelines, confirmations and assurances, there exist certain forces, individuals, trends and wings, even in the upper echelons of the Islamic leadership, who either analyze and interpret these statements and guidelines the way they like on the basis of prejudice and under the impact of previous intimations, or who in general do not feel bound and obliged to implement them.

This manner of action by some officials and government figures is not only worrisome; it is seriously dangerous and calamitous. Independence, freedom and social justice are the basic slogans of our nation's glorious revolution and these three together have a vital and organic link. If henceforth, the political and social freedoms of revolutionary committed parties and organizations, regardless of their philosophical views, come under attack, not only will we not achieve complete independence and social and Islamic justice, but we will lose this very independence that we have gained as well. Experience and history repeatedly have affirmed this fact. If certain persons believe in another experiment, they should be told that testing the tested is a mistake.

NVOI WARNS AGAINST 'STICKING ON LABELS'

TA251959 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 November in a commentary entitled: "Sticking Labels Is the Most Basic Political Weapon of the Great Satan and Its Iranian Agents," says: Today even the authorities and government figures of the Islamic Republic confirm that world-devouring America and its Iranian agents and lackeys for many years have been scaring the people with the danger of communism.

Thus, they have been able: first, to some extent, to prevent the people from struggling against them; and second, to deal hard blows to the genuine popular struggles. We have numerous examples in our homeland's contemporary history to confirm this indisputable fact. During the postrevolution period, one cannot show any positive measure by the Islamic leadership that has not been opposed by certain groups such as the hojjatiyeh association, the compromising liberals, the superficials, the monopolists and the pseudo-Muslims. In struggle against this or that positive measure of the Islamic Republic they raised and continue to raise the issue of communism. "The fact is that anticommunism is the most important political and ideological weapon of U.S. imperialism and its agents and mercenaries everywhere, particularly in our revolutionary Iran."

In his famous 4 August interview, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini in analyzing this fact said: They founded a straw man by the name of communism and by this means they scared every nation and government with this danger. Other government figures and officials of the Islamic Republic also have issued warnings in this connection and have uncovered these ruses by world-devouring America and its agents and mercenaries. They have stated that one should not fall into the trap of the ploys of the great satan and the opponents and foes of the revolution, that one must not fear being labeled and that one should strive to perpetuate and expand the imam's and revolution's popular and anti-imperialist line. The wide spectrum of the foes and opponents of this line has proved its enmity and opposition to the imam's line by resorting thousands of times to sticking on labels. By taking advantage of positions that they occupy in government organizations and the revolution's institutions, on the one hand, they have prevented the approval in the Majlis of fundamental laws to the benefit of the million-strong masses, such as the land reform law. On the other, they have prevented the implementation of laws passed by the Majlis such as the law of nationalization of foreign trade. At the same time, these steadfast foes and opponents of the Islamic Republic, by resorting to those very labels, to pseudo-Islam and blackmail have not been negligent in suppressing the true forces of the revolution and sincere followers of the imam's and revolution's genuine line. Amid such conditions, the duty of every individual, every organization committed to the revolution, particularly the Islamic leadership, is relentless and irreconcilable struggle against this wide spectrum of the foes and opponents of the Islamic Republic.